abcam

Product datasheet

Anti-CD41 antibody [MEM-06] (Biotin) ab28065

1 References

概述

产品名称	Anti-CD41抗体[MEM-06] (Biotin)
描述	小鼠单克隆抗体[MEM-06] to CD41 (Biotin)
偶联物	Biotin
特异性	ab28065 recognises CD41/integrin alpha 2b
经测试应用	**适用于:** Flow Cyt
种属反应性	**与反应:** Human
免疫原	Tissue, cells or virus corresponding to Human CD41. Tissue/ cell preparation (Human): Leucocytes of patient suffering from LGL-type leukaemia. Database link: P08514
常规说明	The purified antibody is conjugated with Biotin-LC-NHS under optimum conditions. The reagent is free of unconjugated biotin.

性能

形式	Liquid
存放说明	Shipped at 4°C. Store at +4°C short term (1-2 weeks). Store at -20°C or -80°C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycle.
存储溶液	Preservative: 15mM Sodium Azide Constituents: PBS, pH 7.4
克隆	单克隆
克隆编号	MEM-06
同种型	IgG1

应用

Our Abpromise guarantee covers the use of **ab28065** in the following tested applications.

The application notes include recommended starting dilutions; optimal dilutions/concentrations should be determined by the end user.

应用	Ab评论	说明
Flow Cyt		1/200. ab18434-Mouse monoclonal IgG1, is suitable for use as an isotype control with this antibody.

靶标

功能	Integrin alpha-IIb/beta-3 is a receptor for fibronectin, fibrinogen, plasminogen, prothrombin, thrombospondin and vitronectin. It recognizes the sequence R-G-D in a wide array of ligands. It recognizes the sequence H-H-L-G-G-G-A-K-Q-A-G-D-V in fibrinogen gamma chain. Following activation integrin alpha-IIb/beta-3 brings about platelet/platelet interaction through binding of soluble fibrinogen. This step leads to rapid platelet aggregation which physically plugs ruptured endothelial cell surface.
组织特异性	Isoform 1 and isoform 2 were identified in platelets and megakaryocytes, but not in reticulocytes or in Jurkat and U937 white blood cell line. Isoform 3 is expressed by leukemia, prostate adenocarcinoma and melanoma cells but not by platelets or normal prostate or breast epithelial cells.
疾病相关	Defects in ITGA2B are a cause of Glanzmann thrombasthenia (GT) [MIM:273800]; also known as thrombasthenia of Glanzmann and Naegeli. GT is the most common inherited disease of platelets. It is an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by mucocutaneous bleeding of mild-to-moderate severity and the inability of this integrin to recognize macromolecular or synthetic peptide ligands. GT has been classified clinically into types I and II. In type I, platelets show absence of the glycoprotein IIb/beta-3 complexes at their surface and lack fibrinogen and clot retraction capability. In type II, the platelets express the glycoprotein IIb/beta-3 complex at reduced levels (5-20% controls), have detectable amounts of fibrinogen, and have low or moderate clot retraction capability. The platelets of GT 'variants' have normal or near normal (60-100%) expression of dysfunctional receptors.
序列相似性	Belongs to the integrin alpha chain family. Contains 7 FG-GAP repeats.
细胞定位	Membrane.

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